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DIRECTORATE OF
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Central Intelligence Bulletin

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*Egypt - Israel: Postwar factional maneuvering within Nasir's regime may have reached a critical stage.

Press reports from Cairo state that Egyptian armed forces are on maximum alert and that the tightest security measures since the war have been instituted. While these measures are probably part of an effort to reorganize Egypt's shattered defenses, they may also be motivated by concern for the regime's internal security.

[redacted] there has been a resurgence of unrest within the army, partly as the result of frustration or opportunism, but in some cases based on resentment toward Nasir.

[Whatever the truth of the situation, it seems likely that a postwar struggle for "influence"--possibly meaning control--over Nasir and the government apparatus is still in progress. Of related interest in this context

[redacted] to the effect that one of Podgorny's missions during his visit there was to get Nasir to legalize Egypt's Communist Party.] [redacted]

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*United Nations: [A group composed mostly of Western nations is working to devise a compromise resolution designed to head off the possible coalescence of a two-thirds majority around the simple call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces.]

[The group's resolution, being coordinated by the Danish representative, Hans Tabor, would give prominence to a call for the withdrawal of armed forces, but would link it to the termination of belligerency and to other elements of a constructive solution to Middle East problems. It would also recommend that the Security Council request U Thant to send an eminent world statesman to the Middle East to consult with the disputants with a view to establishing peace and security in the area on the basis of these guidelines.]

[Tabor estimates that such a resolution could obtain over 60 votes, or more than either the Soviet resolution or a simple withdrawal resolution being prepared by non-aligned nations led by India and Yugoslavia. This favorable outlook is the result of the improved attitude of Latin American countries, which had originally been attracted by simple withdrawal, and of successful Western lobbying among the African states.]

Towards the end of the week, Italy may introduce a resolution to try to bridge the gap between the US and Soviet resolutions. The Italian draft might attempt to deal with Jerusalem without going as far as did the Vatican, which has called for the internationalization of the Old City. Instead, the draft would suggest a new dividing line with free access to the holy places. [REDACTED]

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*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Political Developments in South Vietnam: Both Premier Ky and Chief of State Thieu have chosen southern civilians as running mates as the 30 June deadline for filing presidential nominations nears.

Ky has named Nguyen Van Loc, a prominent Confucianist and current president of the Peoples Army Council, a governmental advisory body. Thieu's choice is Trinh Quoc Khanh, a member of the delta-based Hoa Hao religious sect.

Both Ky and Thieu clearly expect to profit at the polls by choosing southerners as running mates who will balance their tickets. In Ky's case, a southerner will be useful to offset the political liability of his northern origin. Thieu, on the other hand, probably hopes to draw off some votes in the delta where Ky has recently gained influence among the Hoa Hao.

Meanwhile, retired General Duong Van Minh (Big Minh) stated publicly in Bangkok yesterday his intention to run for president. Minh claimed that he was being thwarted from running by the refusal of the GVN ambassador in Thailand to give him a visa to return home. He reportedly also said that he had cabled Ky, Thieu, and Provisional National Assembly chairman Phan Khac Suu requesting permission to return to Saigon to file his candidacy. [In a talk with a US official, Minh indicated that if action is not taken on his request before 30 June he will expose Ky's delaying actions.]

The Military Situation in South Vietnam: A lull in Communist-initiated major military activity continues. Only isolated and relatively minor attacks have been mounted against allied positions throughout the country.

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[Redacted]
[Redacted] (Map) [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

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Britain-Aden: [London's policy of military restraint in Aden evidently has encouraged the terrorists to press their advantage.]

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[] the British have not used the military force needed to reoccupy the Crater district because they believe the resulting loss of civilian life would further alienate the local population and might cost Britain the remaining loyalty of the already-split South Arabian Army.]

[The terrorists interpret this restraint as a sign of weakness and are becoming more brazen. They reportedly are attempting to establish an autonomous Arab commune in Crater. Two rival nationalist groups--the Egyptian-backed Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF)--are fighting for control of the district. On 26 June the FLOSY mayor of Aden was kidnapped by gunmen who presumably belong to the NLF.]

[The reported recent concentration in Aden of British troops from most upcountry stations was part of a long-standing plan, but will be seen by the terrorists as a further sign of weakness. British troops in Aden are bitter over not being allowed to move against the terrorists, who have inflicted heavy losses on them. Because of the restraints placed upon them, the troops are increasingly unwilling to make sacrifices for a federal government which no one expects to survive Britain's departure next January. There are even reports of a breakdown in British military discipline.]

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[] Britain, eager to be rid of the problem, may not go through with the postindependence defense assistance announced last week. [] London will not want to spend an additional \$28 million to strengthen an army which it fears will come under control of pro-Egyptian elements. []

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Burma - Communist China: Anti-Chinese incidents in Rangoon are likely to lead to a deterioration of Sino-Burmese relations.

Some 17 persons, including six local Chinese, were hospitalized and several buildings and cars destroyed yesterday in the wake of clashes between Burmese and Chinese students. In subsequent rioting, many Chinese shops reportedly were ransacked and burned. Burmese demonstrators inflicted minor damage on the Chinese Embassy and attempted unsuccessfully to enter the Rangoon office of the New China News Agency.

The clashes stemmed from a demonstration last week by some 200 Chinese students at two state-run schools in Rangoon. The students were protesting prohibitions on the wearing of Mao Tse-tung lapel buttons which the Chinese Embassy had distributed despite Burmese Government efforts to curb such activities.

Although the Ne Win government probably wishes to avoid a serious crisis in relations with Peking, it may have at least tacitly encouraged some of the violence. It permitted the controlled press to publicize last week's demonstration in contrast to the normal press restraint on such matters. A reliable observer noted police standing by as anti-Chinese violence spread yesterday.

A curfew was proclaimed last night, and some Burmese officials believe that martial law may have to be imposed to keep control of the situation.

Peking will almost certainly protest the attacks on its embassy and on the Overseas Chinese. In view of the importance the Chinese have long placed on maintaining good relations with Burma, however, they may wish to avoid making a major issue of the incidents.

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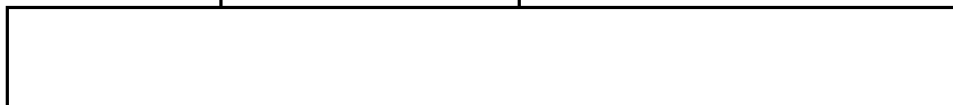
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Ivory Coast - Guinea: Guinea's Foreign Minister Beavogui and other members of its UN delegation are being detained by the Ivory Coast Government after their KLM flight to Conakry was diverted to Abidjan on 26 June because of bad weather. Relations between the two countries have long been strained and the incident may provide the Ivory Coast an opportunity to attempt to force the release of an Ivorian fishing boat and crew seized near Conakry early this year. Beavogui was the center of a similar incident last year when he was removed from a Pan American aircraft in Ghana. This detention touched off violent Guinean charges of US involvement. 

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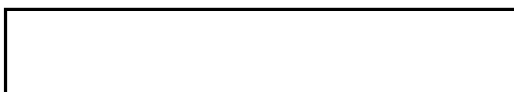


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Sudan-USSR: [The Arab-Israeli crisis has prompted the government of the Sudan to consider an arms agreement with the USSR. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the USSR and Czechoslovakia had offered a long-term credit for arms, and a Sudanese delegation is said to be on its way to Moscow to negotiate. The Sudanese military probably oppose such a deal. They fear the influx of Soviet advisers and the difficulties of interchanging Soviet equipment with the Western materiel already on hand. [REDACTED]

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